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Thesis

HISTORY OF EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS

by

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(A.B., George Washington University, 1923)

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to show how Everett mirrors the developement of a typical New England city from the time of settlement through the proprietors phase, the parish, and the town of the colonial period to the town of the nineteenth century and thence to the city of the present day. It is designed to enable a reader to get a brief survey of the history of the city in a short period of time.

A HISTORY OF EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS

I.

The Three Elements in a New England Town

A study of the history of Everett means some study of the histories of Charlestown and of Malden. Everett was originally a part of Charlestown. Later it was divided between Charlestown and Malden. Still later all of Everett became the southern section of Malden and remained so until 1870 when the town of Everett came into existence. Consequently this study is necessarily somewhat involved and the following dates must be kept in mind: -- 1630, when the settlement of Charlestown was made; 1649, when Malden was set off from Charlestown; 1725, when the Mystic Side settlements became a part of Malden; and 1870, when the town of Everett was set up. During all of this time however, the three elements which were commonly found in any typical New England town were clearly evident. While Everett was a part of Charlestown, the proprietary organization was most conspicuous. While it was under the control of Malden, the parish was most prominent. The town organization did not become of major importance until the Town of Everett was created by the General Court. Since the account of the settling of Everett and

of the acquiring of titles to the land belongs to the town element perhaps it is best to begin this study with the town.

A.

The Town

In 1620 a company known as the Council for New England gained the right to control lands in North America from the forty-first parallel to the forty-fifth parallel. Their grant extened inland for one hundred miles. This land was that which had been previously under the control of the Plymouth Company. From the council for New England the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay secured a grant of that portion "three miles south of any or every part of the Charles River and three miles north of the Merrimac River".[1] That this land had been previously granted to Robert Gorges[2] who had regranted it to John Oldham, John Darrell, and to Mary Lenthall seems not to have bothered the Council any more than similar cases seem to have disturbed the King. However the Company now had possession of the land but no power of government, a royal charter was obtained from Charles I which gave to this mer-

1. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" - Page 16
2. D.P.COREY "History of Malden" - Page 15

cantile company (Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay) authority and full powers of government within the limits already described.

The company at once began to encourage settlement, and among the settlers who arrived in Salem in 1629 were three brothers - Ralph, Richard, and William Sprague. From Governor Endicott they obtained permission to to undertake an exploring expedition. Proceeding no doubt by the Salem Path[1] for about twelve miles, they reached the northerly side of the Mystic River and so gained for themselves the distinction of being the first white men known to have viewed this section. It is possible that Governor Endicott may have been influenced by the observations of Governor Cradock to the effect that John Oldham's claim to this land might be prevented if the company were to authorize settlement of it.[2]

On the southern bank of the Mystic the Spragues found the peninsula of Mishawum (Charlestown) already occupied by Thomas Walford, an unauthorized pioneer who was ejected two years later. Their explorations showed them that the land was fertile where "grass and weeds grow up to a man's face",[3] that timber was plentiful, that there were ponds and streams abounding in fish, and that small game was to be found on every side.

1. Saugus River, Saugus Plain, Malden at Black Ann's Corner
2. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 16 (Suffolk Deeds, i. xiii)
3. Thomas Graves - Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. Vol. I, 124

To be sure the land was not free from all annoyances. It was home to wolves[1] for whose scalps bounties were later paid, rattlesnakes, and mosquitoes. The climate thought salubrious at first was later claimed by Thomas Dudley[2] to have been greatly overpraised. Nevertheless, with the free consent of Wonohaquaham or Sagamore John, the Spragues and their companions finally settled at Charlestown - a section of timber, grass, and open lands. This settlement soon spread from the small peninsula of Charlestown to the northern bank of the Mystic River where salt marshes promised hay for the cattle and the high land beyond offered timber and fertile fields. So by 1640 Charlestown embraced not only the original peninsula but probably the land north of the Mystic as far as Lynn, Saugus, Redding, and Medford.

In the matter of the Indians the early settlers were lucky. The land where Boston, Charlestown, Malden, Everett, and Revere now are was a general rendezvous of all the Indians just north of Boston especially the Pawtuckets who were made up of a combination of tribes.[3] The Sachem Nanepashemet ruled over these Pawtuckets who lived near Rumney Marsh. In 1615 this tribe and its allies from the Penob-

1. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" - Page 25
2. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" - Page 28
3. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" - Page 30

scot to the Charles were attacked by the Tarratines who forced Nanepashemet to retire to the bank of the Mystic with the loss of large numbers of the Pawtuckets. To this disaster must be added the pestilence which next attacked the luckless natives. It was thought by many to have been smallpox but some now believe it to have been only chicken-pox. Again in 1619 the Tarratines came against the Pawtuckets. It was on this occasion that they killed Nanepashemet.[1]

Gradually the Pawtuckets came back to the vicinity of Mystic Side and Rumney Marsh from which these enemies had driven them.[2] This time they were under the general rule of the widow of Nanepashemet, the Squa Sachem, and under the local rule of her two sons, Wonohaquaham (John) and Montowampate (James). The Squa Sachem married Webcowet, the powow or physician of the tribe, who, far from being an enemy to the white man, was interested in efforts to Christianize the Indians. In 1639 these two signed a deed by which they conveyed to the inhabitants of Charlestown, with some reservations, all the lands which the General Court in 1633 had granted to the settlers. This grant included

1. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 32 (Description of house of the chief)
2. Mystic Side - land on north bank of the Mystic River just opposite Charlestown

   Rumney Marsh - marshy area extending from Revere and Chelsea sea to the sea

the bounds of the present cities of Malden and Everett.[1] In payment the Indians received twenty-one coats, nineteen fathom of wampum, and three bushels of corn. In 1644 the Squa Sachem formally submitted to the colonial authority. Whether this was voluntary or not is a question. As a part of this latter transaction the English received twenty-six fathoms of waumpum and paid five coats of red cloth and a potful of wine. Later the Squa Sachem conveyed to a Jotham Gibbon the reversion of her lands which she had reserved in the Charlestown deed. In 1640 the General Court had ordered Cambridge to give her a coat every winter while she lived. That this order was not obeyed seems to be proved by a later order that Cambridge give her enough to make up thirty-five bushels and also four coats, while in 1643 she was granted one half a pound of gunpowder and had her piece mended. After 1644 she disappeared from the records and nothing more seems to be known about her.

Her son Wonohaquaham lived near Island End River and Wormwood Point in Everett. From him the Sprague brothers had received "free consent" to settle at Mishawum in 1629. This good friend of the English was swept away by the plague which decimated the Pawtuckets in 1633. Since Monowampate, the sagamore of Saugus, died at about this time, the third brother, Wenepoykin, was the last of this line known as the

1. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 34 (Copy of grant in appendix)

Pawtucket sachems. Wenepoykin lived at Powder Horn Hill near Rumney Marsh and was known as George Runney Marsh, George No Nose, or George Indian.

This last sachem seems to have been in trouble most of the time. Nothing shows so clearly the trend of the times as the relative positions of George Runney Marsh and the settlers. In 1629 the settlers begged permission of the Indians before settling. After 1650 we find that George Indian repeatedly petitions the General Court for the lands of his deceased brother at Mystic Side. Wonohaquaham had power and dignity. George has neither but humbly begs the General Court for "some small parts"[1] of his inheritance. The records show that the court responded by ordering those who held George's land to give Sagamore George twenty acres of good planting land in some convenient place and that if this were not done George might sue in the courts. A later claim presented by George proves that this was not done and the Court left the matter for the proprietors to settle.

It is no wonder that the Indians began to distrust the English and joined in the war with Philip in 1675-6. For this the General Court ordered those remaining in this section to be sent to Deer Island where their condition was so desperate that the Court decided

1. Corey - History of Malden - P. 42

[illegible] Kangaroo, Lizard or Snake [illegible]
[illegible] and the [illegible] Power Bank,
energy in Bond, or Energy Debtor.

This [illegible] seems to have been in [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] Tin. Nothing [illegible] is known, the trend of
the times is for [illegible] positions of Energy Power [illegible]
[illegible] Utility. In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Bottom [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Marine Drive [illegible] particles [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

to supply them with a boat for catching fish and to let them hire out in the towns. Other suggestions were made - namely that they be told to plant the island or that they be allowed to plant their own fields and be lodged in English garrisons. The whole matter was settled when the Indians dispersed and disappeared. Poor George No Nose was sold into slavery in the West Indies. He is supposed to have returned to Massachusetts about 1681 and to have died at Natick. The line of Pawtucket sachems ended with him. He left his claim to the lands from Naumkeag to the Mystic to a kinsman, James Rumney Marsh. It is a curious turn of affairs that the very people who scorned George when he was trying to establish his title to his brother's land in 1651 would no doubt gladly have considered his claim later for after the annulment of the colony's charter the Indian titles began to have a little value although this was not admitted by Andros.[1]

Since the settlers around the Mystic River were so fortunate in their relations with the Indians, they were able to proceed rapidly with the founding of their towns and with the building up of English institutions combined with whatever new developments America forced upon them. The settlements which were made at Charlestown[2] seem to have been due to "neither definite land policy nor formal legal sanction ..... but the exigencies that determined

1. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Pages 13-53

2. J.F.Sly "Town Government in Massachusetts" - Page 9

the choice of sites were highly practical ones."[1] Finding the site desirable the Spragues and their companions decided to settle even though they had no grant from the General Court.[2] Later in 1633 they got a grant which included all of Malden and lasted until 1649 when the northern portion was set aside as a distinct town which was named Malden. There is some question as to the origin of the name Malden. One theory insists that it comes from the Camelot of King Arthur through the Roman Form of the name Camalodunum. It is pointed out that by removing the last syllable as well as the first from this name we finally get Mauldon. Another theory is that the name came from the tongue of the Saxons - Maeldune, from a cross which stood upon a hill. (Mael - a cross; and dune - a hill.) Whatever may have been its origin it was no doubt brought to us by Joseph Hills and John Wayte who came from the ancient city of Maulden in England to settle in the new Maldon in America and to render it priceless services during its infancy.

The reason for the separation from Charlestown was a practical one. The journey from the north side of the Mystic River to Charlestown was long and very tedious.

1.D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 13

2. D.P.Bailey "Everett Souvenir" Page 8

It entailed either a tiresome journey by land by way of Medford or a trip across the river - a journey almost impossible at certain seasons of the year. It was inevitable that a church should be founded on Mystic Side although the time of the founding of such a church seems uncertain. At any rate the beginnings were there in 1648[1] and Corey states that the Malden Church was the beginning of political life out of which came the town whose usuages formed the basis for the usuages and forms of our primary assemblies, elections, and courts. At any rate this church seems to have been the cause for the first step toward separation. For the committee which was appointed to see about settling the bounds between the churches for the purpose of laying ministerial rates seemed more interested in separation and from this came the new town. The line established between the two towns was probably a line running " from southeast to northwest at some distance south from Nichols, High, and Hancock streets in what is now Everett.[2]

South of this line was known as Mystic Side and is now occupied by the southwestern portion of Everett. The people living there were known as "our Charlestown neighbors". This land remained a part of Charlestown until 1726 when all but a small piece of land near the Penny Ferry[3] was made a part of Malden.

1. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 104
2. D.P.Bailey "Everett Souverir" Page 9
3. Now Malden Bridge

The 1726 division was due to the dissatisfaction felt by the Mystic Side men over the difficulty of getting to the Charlestown church across the river. In fact for some time they had attending worship at the Malden meeting house but paying taxes to Charlestown. Since they received little benefit from that town in the way of offices they were anxious to be made a part of Malden. As early as 1720 they began to agitate for a change. They were not successful at that time due to the opposition of Charlestown. But in September of 1723 their application was granted with a limitation. They were permitted to contribute to Malden for the support of the ministry, the meeting houses, schools, and schoolhouses, and to have in return the privilege of voting in all matters relating to the same. To Charlestown they must still pay taxes for the support of the poor.[1]

This arrangement did not satisfy the Mystic Side men for long. After five years they applied for a separation from Charlestown which was refused. Finally with the help of Malden a successful appeal was made to the General Court. All of Mystic Side except for a small portion at Penny Ferry was made a part of Malden in 1725. Malden immediately proceeded to choose assessors and adjust rates for the support of the ministry and the school.

1. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 111

Evidently Malden suited them no better than had Charlestown for in 1737 in response to repeated demands this southern part of the town was set off as the South Precinct.

This precinct was evidently a political unit for we find at its first organized precinct meeting provision for a clerk, a precinct committee of five, assessors, treasurer, and a collector. At the first recorded meeting of the assessors on June 9, 1783 the sum of seventy five pounds was assessed for the support of the ministry.[1] At a later meeting of the Parish or Precinct the people voted against appropriating money for the finishing of the schoolhouse,[2] although this is a slight variation from what J.F.Sly in "Town Government in Massachusetts" outlines as the business of the Parish. So from 1737 until 1792 we find the southern part of Malden separated from Malden proper as a distinct precinct, on the whole a troublesome time for South Malden. Prosperity seemed always absent except for about four years beginning in 1787 when some of the wealthy members of the northern part of the town, disgruntled by dissension in that parish, joined the south precinct.[3] This union continued until 1792 when with the permission of the General Court the parishes united once more.

1. D.P.Bailey "Everett Souvenir" Page 10
2. D.P.Bailey "Everett Souvenir" Page 10
3. D.P.Bailey "Everett Souvenir" Page 11

Not for long however was this a united town. The southern part was once more set off from the northern part - this time as an educational measure - when in 1799 the town was divided into school districts. What is now Everett was made into the South District.[1] From 1799 until 1842 it remained as one district but in the latter year was divided into two by a line which ran across what is now Belmont Hill.

As a natural corollary to managing their own school affairs came the desire to manage all of their own affairs - in short to be entirely independent of Malden. Following a petition to the legislature for leave to assess their own district taxes[2] came a petition in 1848 to have the district set off as a separate town. Again in 1849 and in 1850 the same process ensued. In 1856 and in 1857 they tried again . However they were not discouraged and after other attempts in 1867, 1868, and 1869 they succeeded in 1870 when by an act of the General Court the new town of Everett[3] came into existence.

1. D.P.Bailey "Everett Souvenir" Page 16
2. Records of the Southwest School District.
3. Other names suggested were Winthrop, Belmont, Tremont

B.

The Proprietors

While Everett can boast of all three of the elements in the development of a town, the proprietary one seems to be of less importance than the others. We first hear of the proprietors in April, 1634, when definite grants on Mystic Side were given to certain of the settlers. These grants were made necessary by the increasing population of Charlestown and the lack of land on the northern bank of the Mystic. Accordingly the large tract of land which had been granted to Charlestown across the river was regarded with favor and plans were discussed for its division. In 1634 a committee was appointed to divide this common land. Ten acres were to be given to each inhabitant. Here we have the beginning of the proprietary element on Mystic Side. Those who were fortunate enough to be inhabitants of Charlestown in 1634 became our first land owners. The records show that there were seventy-five proprietors who shared in this first division of woodland lots. During the next year twenty-nine of them surrendered five of their ten acres in order that there might be some land for future settlers. Evidently these first proprietors were not intending to form any closed society.

North of these lots which began at Powder Horn Hill and extended westerly to the North River ran a landway parting them from what was still reserved or common land. On the other side was a drift way or cattle road along the marshes corresponding no doubt to the present Chelsea Street in Everett and following the line of School Street to the Mystic River. Between this driftway and the river were some hay lands which were to be divided among those inhabitants who had given up one half of their ten acre lots.[1]

These early allotments were minor affairs compared with what was known as the great allotment of 1638. Provision was made to divide the land north of the five acre lots and the land land way. Out of the one hundred and fourteen proprietors listed one hundred and seven received allot[illegible] on Mystic Side. A certain portion between the original five acre lots and the new allotment (probably in the vicinity of Corey and Bucknam Streets) was reserved for such as might be received with another minister - that is for the use of those new comers who should bring the strength necessary for the formation of a new church. But the town did not call a minister, preferring to be administered to by a student. Therefore in 1640 a committee was appointed to lay out the reserved

1. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 75

two hundred acres of land.[1] From this land came the Buchnam farm, perhaps that of Captain Solomon Corey, and certainly that of William Sargeant on Sargeant's hill just north of Everett Square.

By the end of 1640 all of the larger grants had been made and the body of proprietors practically completed but it is a question as to whether any of the proprietors had settled on their allotments. No house on Mystic Side is mentioned in the Charlestown Book of Possession in 1638. The first actual record of building is that of John Greenland who petitioned the court for permission to plant his five acre lot (lot #10) after building his house.[2] His petition was granted and his house was built on what is now Chelsea Street near the Spring. Evidently the settlers at Mishawum did not like the idea of the new settlement for we have evidence of attempts to make life hard for the new settlers by getting the town meeting to pass orders regarding swine - which orders sat heavily on the Mystic Side men, as did those which placed the common grazing land far from these settlers at Mystic Side yet compelled them to help to pay for the fencing of this land. So unreasonable did the town become that the Mystic Side men petitioned the General Court for help.

1. Corey - "History of Malden" - p. 76
2. Ibid - p. 82

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

These first proprietors appear to have been squatters[1] who acquired their land by occupancy - that is the land in Charlestown proper. Then in 1633 a grant from the General Court confirmed them in their possession. Later the deed given by Squa Sachem and Webcowet strengthened their title. Other than these records and those relating to the original divisions of the territory there seem to be few references to the proprietors especially after the separation of Malden from Charlestown. In 1653 we find the town and the proprietors practically synonymous for the selectmen ordered some common land at Mystic Side to be examined. Again in 1664 the selectmen of Charlestown made a division of some common land to the Mystic Side proprietors.[2] References to common lands are found from time to time in the recoeds but division was not always the point involved. There were many abuses of the rights of commonage. In 1683 inhabitant were forbidden to fell or to cut firewood on the common but were directed to use only that which was to be found on the ground. In 1684 we find that a man was accused of selling green trees from the common contrary to the town orders. In 1687[3] there is a record of a fine for the abuse of firewood privileges on the common.

1. R. Axagi "Town Proprietors of the New England Colonies"- Page 21
2. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 488
3. " " " " " 365

Quarrels developed between the Malden settlers and the Mystic Side men who still belonged to Charlestown and as late as 1691 Malden was ready to"prosecute in a course of law any that shall offend by cutting and carrying wood of Malden Common."[2]

So numerous did these difficulties become that in April, 1694, it was voted by a major part of the proprietors present that the town commons be divided in the proper proportion among all freeholders in the town. For this allotment a list of inhabitants was prepared and the land on Mystic Side was alloted to seventy-four proprietors and freeholders. Some common land remained after 1695 but this was gradually sold or absorbed by the neighboring proprietors and little more was heard of it.

C

The Parish.

Many of the difficulties which beset the early town were of a religious nature which makes the parish element perhaps the major one in any review of the settlement of Everett. Yet one is forced to conclude that geography was perhaps at the basis of all their difficulties and that religion served the purpose rather than was the vital element. However a rather lengthy survey of the parish is necessary.

2. Corey -"History of Malden"- p. 365.

Some time after being made a part of Malden the men of Mystic Side found a new cause for trouble over the question of the meetinghouse which had been situated at Bell Rock-a situation not satisfactory to many of the Malden settlers who lived in the extreme northern part of the town and who found it much more convenient to attend the meeting at Reading rather than to travel the four or five miles to Bell Rock. Their request to be allowed to separate from Malden in order to join the Reading congregation was refused but a proposal was made to move the meeting house nearer to the northern part of the town. This proposal did not please the Charlestown neighbors although it would have placed the meeting house nearer to the center of the town. The petition of these people that the location of the meeting house remain unchanged was acted upon favorably while as a result the northern settlers were allowed to be set off to Reading. These two acts were done in that meeting on March 27, 1727, which was questioned because it was attended by only thirty-five voters, ---- twenty of whom favored the old location.

From that time on the controversy raged. In May, 1727, the town refused to fix the dimensions for the meeting house, while in June, 1727 it was voted to have the meeting house farther north.[1] Next it was decided to rely

1. Corey - "History of Malden" - p. 503

on arbitration and a committee of five was chosen to decide upon a site for the meeting house, and in November of the same year, after an earthquake which may have had some slight influence on the people, the committee reported in favor of a slightly northerly location. The south side was so incensed over this that it refused to allow the decision to be placed in the records. Not to be thus cheated the north side appealed to the General Court and secured an order from that body requiring that the report of the committee be placed in the records.

Nevertheless at a meeting held in March, 1728, the south side was more powerful and did not want to enter the report in the books but many of the voters refused to discuss the matter claiming it settled. Still a minority at the meeting voted against recording the report and in April of 1728 the south side proceeded to build the new house near the old one and voted £10 for the people at the north end to have preaching in the winter season.[1]

Then the land was staked out and a committee chosen to agree with a builder to build and complete the meeting house. Only three members of this committee were northside men which shows clearly that the matter was being settled on a sectional basis. Thirty-seven of the voters who had cast dissenting votes asked the General Court to

1. Corey - "History of Malden" - p. 511.

intervene and establish the decision of the original committee. The General Court seemed to be disturbed by a difference of opinion among its own members[1] and no decision was given then or later when the north side petitioned again.

Meanwhile the contract for the new building was made, although with much opposition from the north side men, and the actual building proceeded. However the north side men were not done then. They succeeded in gaining more power in the building committee (Samuel Bucknam was put in place of Jonathan Sargeant) and through their efforts the town refused to pay said Sargeant for 1728 and to raise money for other town expenses. The matter eventually came to the attention of the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature who issued a writ of mandamus ordering that the work be stopped. After some opposition this order was obeyed and the materials moved to the site first agreed upon by the committee - a site just north of Lewis' Bridge - and the frame was erected. Now the obstinate southside men tried to compromise on a site halfway between the two but the order of the Court of Judicature stood in their way. Their next step was to prevent the payment to the builder but they failed in this[2] and the rates for the building were laid at the town

1. Corey - "History of Malden" - p. 513
2. Corey - "History of Malden" - p. 520

meeting in June, 1730, and in August, 1730, money was appropriated for the payment to the builder, Aaron Cleveland. The fight was prolonged by the fact that the south side men were so slow in paying that the committee was obliged to pay[1] and trust to the town for reimbursement. Their hopes were futile and the committee had to take the case to the Courts before finally getting its money. So from bitter quarrelling and wrangling came the new church which was used for worship in August of 1730. The effect of all this was to strengthen the feeling of unity in the south side and to prepare for the separation which followed.

Corey[2] describes this meeting house as follows.

"The pulpit stood on the north side opposite the great south door, which was the principal entrance. A smaller door on the easterly side gave additional facilities for ingress and egress. It was built at first with one row of galleries on three sides, but others were afterwards built above them. These were furnished with plank seats and railings. The galleries were divided by a partition, or railing, in the middle of the south gallery, and the easterly portion was appropriated to the use of the women, while the remainder, or the westerly side was occupied by the men. Middle-aged men usually sat in the front seats and young men and boys in the back seats, while the old men

1. Corey "History of Malden" Page 520
2. Corey -"History of Malden"- p. 523.

* * * * *

sat in front of the south gallery opposite the minister. In two corners of the house, stairways gave access to the galleries, and the description quaintly adds; 'The east stair was for the women and the west stair for men, and they could not get together in the gallery without getting over the railing.'

The floor was occupied by pews, except a limited space before the pulpit where there were a few plank seats or benches, which were formerly used by old men and women on their respective sides. At a later day some of the seats of the old men on the westerly side of the large aisle, were taken away and a place made for the singers, who sat around a slanting table or rack. When they sang, those of the front rank turned their backs to the pulpit and faced their fellows on the other side of the table. The women or treble singers sat next to the aisle and the men at the farther end.

Most of the pews were nearly square and a few, perhaps from the necessities of their position, were smaller than the others; but all were wide enough to allow chairs being placed in front, in which the women sat. The men sat on a seat or bench at the back of the pew, the younger men being nearest the door. The small children frequently sat on stools, literally at the feet of their elders; and as the walls of the pews were high they had little exercise

* * * * *

of aught but the sense of hearing. The singers' seats and those in the pews were made to raise during prayers, when the people stood in their places. At the end the amen was drowned in a clatter as the seats fell down.xxxxxx The house had no cushions nor fireplace or stove for any fire; and it was just as good for worship as any house that we have now - if it had been warmed. In cold weather women carried to the meeting house foot-stoves filled with hardwood coals, which those who came from a distance and remained all day replenished before the afternoon service at the tavern or at a neighboring house."

That this fine new meeting house did not satisfy the needs of the south side is proved by the fact that four Sabbaths after the first meeting in this new edifice the south side held a meeting of its own,[1] and in the next year, 1731, was building a meeting house of its own as is evidenced by the petition of the north side to the General Court to stop the building by the south side.[2] (This building was probably near the corner of High Street and Broadway.) The south responded with a series of petitions to the General Court praying to be set aside as a separate precinct, parish, or township. They alleged that the new church was too far away and that they were greatly incohvenienced in attending the services. Truth compels us to state that

1. Bi-Centennial Book of Malden - P. 128.
2. Corey -"History of Malden"- p. 527.

this new location was only one half mile farther away which leads to the conclusion that religion was an excuse for separation not a reason. These first attempts made in 1732, 1734, and 1735 were unsuccessful even though in 1734 certain men had withdrawn from the north side church and, with the consent of a council of three churches, set up a new church under the name of the South Church. They had Mr. Joseph Stimson ordained as their first pastor and in 1736 requested the town to pay Mr. Stimson's salary out of the rates as Mr. Emerson's was paid. The town refused and the south side men continued to be taxed twice for their religion until in 1737 their fourth attempt at separation proved successful and the South Precinct or parish was created in 1737. This later became Everett.

This was by no means the end of their religious troubles. For one thing they were concerned about the payment of Mr. Stimson's back salary and after the matter had been submitted to various committees a sum was agreed upon and a rate was assessed by the town. As for his future salary he was prevailed upon to take the loose money in the collection box on such days as his increasing feebleness allowed him to preach. This evident meanness may have been due to the now unknown charges against Mr. Stimson which were being considered by the church.

Whatever they were the church authorities forbade him to administer any Ordinances while the charges were pending. The records show that Mr. Stimson tried repeatedly to get the matter settled butthat the church would not cooperate with him. As a result he asked for his dismissal which the church granted in 1744.

The dismissal of Mr. Stimson seemed to afford an opportunity for the union of the parishes and at a town meeting in January 1745 a vote was passed to appoint a committee to plan for union. That the committee was unsuccessful was due to the South Precinct which apparently was not seriously disturbed by its troubles and continued its way maintaining preaching by committees until in February 1746 they began to think about settling a preacher. Various candidates were heard on probation[1] and Reverend Aaron Cleveland was finally selected.[2] Although during his ministry money was raised for a parsonage, his stay was short and the last record of him is found in the records for 1750.

His successor was Mr. Eliakim Willis who was called and ordained in the south parish in spite of the fact that the north parish was making serious attempts to bring about a reunion. In fact it had gone so far as to vote that the north meeting house might be pulled down and

1. Corey - "Higtory of Malden" - p. 566.
2. Ibid. P. 568.

set up in the old spot. Mr. Willis was blamed for being too hasty in settling but many felt the censure unjust since he waited almost a year. He came to a hard parish, filled with dissension and with the seed of disentegration. This appeared when several of the prominent men succeeded in being set off with the old parish again in 1754. The south parish attempted to rob this victory of its sweetness by claiming that the estates in the South Precinct which belonged to men in the north precinct were tax exempt only during the lives of the owners then in possession but the General Court failed to see eye to eye with that precinct.[1] Next Mr. Willis himself was the object of attack and some members of the church asked for his dismissal. Opposed in this they petitioned the General Court in 1757 charging that they could not support a minister. Again the General Court failed to uphold them. The third cause of trouble was the ministerial lands. The South parish felt that the North Parish should not have all the benefits of this land but was willing to give up its rights in these lands if the town would pay the salaries of both ministers. This the north parish refused.

This ministerial land which had been granted for the use of the church was in Shrewsbury and Worcester. Since Malden was apparently not making any use of it some squatters had settled on it. Malden was forced to bring a

1. Corey - "History of Malden" - p. 577.

law suit against them. Finally the Malden church was confirmed in its title[1] which placed the control of this land directly in the hands of the church rather than within the control of the town. The church sold the land and placed the money in a fund for the benefit of the mother church. The South Parish asked for a division of this fund but it was refused and the refusal was upheld by the courts. Poor Mr. Willis was blamed for all the trouble and for the gradual decline of the church. Little interest seemed to be shown in religious affairs or in their finances. Consequently Mr. Willis was finally prevailed upon to accept the parsonage house and land in exchange for the relinquishment of his civil contract with the parish. He agreed to preach for three years and for as much longer as the contributions would pay. No doubt the contributions paid little for he later agreed to preach for what was in the box.

Until the Revolution the North parish had seemed peaceful and quiet when compared with its turbulent neighbor, but shortly after this time dissentions began to appear there. This time the south parish profited. Prominent north parish men joined with the south parish. This seems to have been the beginning of a successful attempt at union for in 1792 the General Court confirmed the articles of union. On December 10, 1800[2] is the last entry of a meeting of the

1. Corey - "History of Malden" - p. 587.
2. D. P. Bailey - "Everett Souvenir" - p. 11.

South Parish relative to the disposal of the money received from the sale of the meeting house. It was provided that the treasurer of the district should expend the interest of the money for the benefit of the education of the youth.

From this time on no mention of any place of worship is made until 1847[1] when a Sabbath school was opened in the schoolhouse of the Southwest District. From a beginning of thirty-six members it increased in less than a year to one hundred and forty members. In view of this fact and no doubt because the tradition of the South Parish was strong it was decided to proceed with the organization of a church, which, although it met at the residence of one of the members was named Winthrop Congregational Church. By 1852 the members had succeeded in building a church for their meetings. This church together with the Chapel Congregational Church[2] finally merged in 1861 as the South Malden Congregational Church and later became the First Congregational Church of Everett. By this time the old parish's precinct unit as a part of the town organization had disappeared and the First Congregational Church bears no political relation to the town.

1. D.P.Bailey "Everett Souvenir" Page 22
2. D.P.Bailey "Everett Souvenir" Page 26

II.

Education

Among the grievances of the "Charlestown neighbors" against their town was the fact that no provision seems to have been made for the education of the Mystic Side children. The idea of free education in this section is connected with the name of William Godden who in February, 1663 made a will leaving part of his estate for the schooling of the poor children of Charlestown and Malden. How much he left does not seem to be known any more than does the exact sum spent on the poor children. Evidently not much of it was spent on any of the children of Mystic Side within the Charlestown grant for the first record in 1718 says that the sum of three pounds was voted for a school on Mystic Side and eight pounds for one in the precinct near Reading.[1] Some time later a little provision was made for Mystic Side in that Nathan Bucknam was hired to undertake the education of the youth in that section. This tardy interest in education on the part of Charlestown was due to the fact that there were rumors of an attempt which was to be made by the Mystic Side men to have themselves transferred to Malden.[2] In fact during the year previous, 1720, the matter had been broached in a Malden town meeting. In 1723 the suggestion bore fruit and the education of the youth of

1 - Frothingham - "History of Charlestown" p. 249
2 - Corey - "History of Malden" - p. 494

Mystic Side passed out of the hands of Charlestown. Malden lost no time in trying to satisfy her new inhabitants and before two months had passed a school was set up at Mystic Side whereof it was voted "That ye school shall be kept at Eben Sargeants or att Joses bucknam from This Time untill ye first of march following."[1]

Malden's eagerness to set up a school for the youth of Mystic Side may not have arisen from a real interest in education especially since the first reference to education in Malden is a court record in which Malden is blamed for not having a schoolmaster. (December 19, 1671) At intervals from that time the records mention a schoolmaster until in 1701 Malden is again in court for having neglected to provide a schoolmaster. So, as a result, in March of 1701 the town provided for a master and a school free to all inhabitants, which should be held in each place quarterly. The next advance was to hold the school in one place for one year.[2] The salary was set at the large sum of three pounds per year and "ye benefit of ye schollars."[3] This benefit consisted of any chores which the master was able to persuade his charges to perform and the gifts of farm produce made by the parents of these pupils. Perhaps a revelation of the life of a schoolmaster of the day is shown by the epitaph on the gravestone of Master Ezeckiel Jenkins - "Maulden's Late School

1. Corey - History of Malden - p. 495.
2. Town Records - 3/8/170 2/3
3. Corey - History of Malden - p. 603.

Master From A Painfull Life Is Gone to Take His Rest His Lord Hath Calld Him Whome."

Again in 1705 the Selectmen were summoned into Court for not having a schoolmaster but pleaded innocence and were allowed to continue with a schoolmaster. Their good intentions bore fruit for five years; when the town again appears in Court for breaking the law of 1657[2] which required an elementary school for every town with fifty families and a grammar school in every town with one hundred families. The selectmen proved the town too poor to support a grammar school for out of the one hundred and three heads of families seven were needy persons of the town. In view of this and on the promise to provide a teacher for the elementary work they were allowed to go. This time Samuel Wigglesworth, the youngest child of the famous Michael Wigglesworth, was appointed to the post; the first town rate for the support of a school was made; and school affairs, except for the building of a new schoolhouse near the center of the town, seem to have quieted.

From 1723 the school question in what is now Everett was entirely under the control of Malden. If Charlestown had neglected the education of the children, Malden's history does not show that she was very zealous in providing education for those who lived in that part of

2. Colonial Laws of Massachusetts 1660-1672, 190-191

Everett under Malden's control from 1649 to 1723. As has been indicated Malden at once established a school for the southside. In fact she went further and provided for one in the central and northern parts as well. Her enthusiasm could not have been lasting for when in 1735/6 the Mystic Side petitioned for the school to be kept at Samuel Blanchard's for two months in the spring alleging that the school was too far from them, Malden refused the request. It was however decided to hold the school one half of the time in the south part of the town, south of the great swamp, and the other half north of this place.

Just at this time the General Court set off the southern part of the town as a separate precinct and the school history of Everett is found in the history of the South Precinct. That the school fared not too generously may be inferred from the vote in March, 1839 when the precinct voted in the negative on the proposition of finishing the schoolhouse, although in 1754 the precinct did vote "that their shall be ten Shillings and Eight pence Paid out of the Parish Treasury to pay for the mending the schoolhouse windows."[1]

Shortly after that time the town must have assumed the burden of education in the south precinct for in 1769 the selectmen were caring for the repairs on the south schoolhouse.

1. South Precinct Records.

This may have forshadowed the district system which was voted in May, 1799. Voted "To accept the report of the committee appointed to divide the town into districts."[1] Three districts were laid out - the South District including the present Everett.

Among the first acts of the South District was to vote to build a new schoolhouse similar to the one to be built in the north. At a meeting in April, 1800, the selectmen were given the power to purchase land for the new schoolhouse and to build one costing not more than $300. For $20. they bought of Thomas Sargeant land near the corner of Hancock Street and Broadway. To a committee chosen by the South District was entrusted the hiring of a master. This South District arrangement with the following officers - moderator, clerk, a committee, and a treasurer, functioned until 1842 when due to the increasing size of the district it was voted to divide it by creating the Southwest School District.[2]

The Southwest School District was much wealthier than the South District and also contained a larger population. At its first meeting in May, 1842,[3] the following officers were chosen - moderator, clerk, prudential committee of one, and a building committee of seven. The building committee was to select and purchase a site for a schoolhouse. It was decided that $2400. would be enough to pay for a new schoolhouse.

1. D.P.Bailey - "Everett Souvenir" Page 316
2. " " " 18
3. Record of the Southwest School District

By August the schoolhouse was built and the committee reported the cost as $2,278.90.[1] It is interesting to note that our early settlers were not blind to opportunities to make money and the Building Committee was authorized to let the hall over the classroom for religious purposes and lyceums at $1.00 per night and for the Singing School at $.75.[2] The influence of our Puritan ancestors forbade dancing and drilling in this hall. The matter of hiring a male teacher was left to the prudential committee.

This prudential committee consisting of one man is explained briefly by the following statement;[3] "The Freemen of every Township shall have power to make such by laws and constitutions as may concern the welfare of their town, provided they be not of a Criminall, but only of a prudentiall nature. .....The term prudential appears here, it seems, for the first time in a Massachusetts public record. It was used again by the General Court in 1642 in referring to the selectmen appointed "for managing the prudentiall affaires" and subsequently passed into the law of the Province and Commonwealth. The term was probably coined by Nathaniel Ward, the Simple Cobbler of Agawam (supposed author of the Body of Liberties), and aside from denoting the antithesis of "criminal," merely seems to recognize that many unauthorized acts were to be handled

1. Total cost was $295.11 - 3/21/1843.
2. The hall was made free for Sabbath School in 1847.
3. J. F. Sly - Town Government in Mass. - p. 45-46.

with prudence - a kind of local "police power". Just what the duties of this prudential committee of the Southwest District were seems doubtful - probably those belonging to no one else. At least we find the committee ordered to select a teacher, later in 1848 the committee was told to look into the qualifications of teachers, while in 1850 it was instructed to see that the schools were kept in session on Wednesday afternoons notwithstanding the instructions of the school committee. This proves that at that time the school committee did not have the almost unlimited power over schools which it has today. As a further proof that the voters of the District exercised strict supervision over the schools, the record of the town meeting in November of 1850 shows that a committee of four was appointed to visit the schools.

As an adjunct to the school a library was established for the records of 1843 refer to the choosing of a librarian and to the adopting of the rules and bylaws of the Board of Education Library. By these rules only heads of families or those over twenty-one years of age were allowed to take out books.

No account of school history in Everett would be complete which did not mention the mysterious fire which occurred on the morning of examination day, February 27, 1846. It was a most thorough fire, destroying books as well as

building. But at a meeting held less than a month afterward the town voted to build a new schoolhouse in order to ensure the progress of learning in the town.

This taste of self-government afforded to South Malden by the right to supervise its own schools made the people in 1847 vote to petition the legislature for the right to assess their own district taxes - a step which in turn led to more presumptuous demands. Perhaps this influenced Malden to do away with the district system. At any rate 1853 marks the end of this and from 1853 to 1870 the records of Everett are combined with those of Malden. Under the direct supervision of the town, two new schoolhouses were opened in 1866 and one in 1868 owing to the increased population. In 1870 these passed into the control of the newly created Town of Everett and under the direction of the Everett school committee. Almost at once a high school was started with an enrollment of sixteen. This continued in various quarters and with varying enrollments until in 1932 it is housed in a splendid new building and has an enrollment of approximately seventeen hundred.

The school system is guided by a superintendent of schools who was first suggested in 1875[1] - the plan offered then providing for a union of several towns to help expenses. In 1884 the town voted to have a superintendent but in 1885 the School Committee was instructed to dispense with his

1. Everett Free Press - 3/13/1875.

services after April 1. The town succeeded in operating its schools through the services of the school committee until 1891 when a superintendent was again employed to serve annually.[1]

The school system since 1892 has developed along the lines of other city school systems. New courses have been introduced as demanded - sewing in 1895, commercial subjects in 1896, manual training in 1920, domestic science and technical training in 1910,[2] continuation classes in 1920, Americanization in 1921, sight saving classes in 1929, classes for the deaf in 1931. Evening schools were begun in 1889 with an appropriation of $500. which was reduced later to $400. With varying success they have continued to exist and now form an important part of the educational system.

The increasing cost of the school department affords some cause for apprehension when considered without reference to other things. When we state that the cost in 1930 was almost one hundred times that in 1871[3] we should realize that the valuation of the city during that time has increased about seventy times and that the population has increased from 2,200 to about 45,000.

1. Sec. 43 - Chap. 44 Public Statutes.
2. Report of Supt. Whitney - Everett Republican 2/11/1911
3. 1871 - $8,474.69 - 1930 $835,734.80

III

Town of Everett

By an act of the General Court in 1870 the new Town of Everett was created.[1] This town, named after Edward Everett, comprised about 2400 acres, a few of which were set off to Medford in 1875 leaving the area about 2200 acres on the northern bank of the Mystic River just opposite Charlestown. The land consisted of three hills and a salt marsh which borders the river. On the west was Medford; on the north, Malden; and Chelsea and Revere were on the east. The soil ranged from a sandy loam to a heavy clay, affording both opportunity for farming and for manufacturing. The town's nearness to Boston tended to afford a market for its products or a desirable residence for Boston workers.

At the time of the creation of the town the three elements of the colonial period had either disappeared, merged into each other, or definitely separated. The proprietors were apparently non-existent - at least no mention of them seems to be in the records. The parish was definitely separated from the political concerns of the town and dealt with religious matters only - except that the Congregational Church did afford a meeting place for the first town meeting.

1. Took effect March 9, 1870.

[illegible] of Lambert

In a part of the Spanish Quarter [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

As was done in any town of the nineteenth century, the warrant was published prior to the town meeting,[1] which was held on March 21, 1870 in the church. The usual town officers were chosen[2] - moderator, clerk, (five) selectmen, (three) assessors, a treasurer, (six) members of a school committee, (six) constables.[3] Later two auditors were added to this list. For minor officers the record is as follows; two fence viewers, one public weigher, one measurer and sealer of leather, one surveyor of lumber, measurers of wood and bark, five field drivers, one pound keeper, three fire wards, and two constables who were added to the original six. At this same time one night watchman was suggested but nothing was done about the matter until 1876 when the selectmen were empowered to hire one. There is some cause for speculation in the fact that in 1870 the townspeople did not feel obliged to be guarded at night while four years later they had three truant officers.

As the town continued to grow other officials were added. In 1884 appeared a lockup keeper and a mearurer of grain. In 1875 three road commissiomers were chosen[4] whose term of office lasted one year after which the office

1. Appendix III
2. Town records - Vol. A
3. Town records - 1875 - eight were chosen
4. General Laws, Chap. 158, Acts of 1871

was abolished. In 1888 a registrar was added to the roll and in 1889 an inspector of buildings appeared, who was also expected to serve as an inspector of plumbing for the Board of Health.

The duties of these various officers were similar to those performed by their counterparts in the earlier towns. The moderator was to preside over the town meetings; the clerk kept a record of all proceedings of the meeting; the selectmen were sort of catch-alls, to them was delegated the general supervision of all affairs of the town: - when no overseers of the poor were appointed the selectmen were given the task,[1] they prepared jury lists, but they did escape some of the duties of the selectmen of the seventeenth century - in that they were not required to set up cages for Sabbath breakers. Even with all these duties it was felt necessary in 1875 to reduce the number to three.

The treasurer was repeatedly made collector of taxes. Evidently in 1870 the duties of both lines of work were too taxing for we find a committee of three appointed in December to collect taxes; the duties of the school committee were the usual ones of a school board before the day of the superintendent. The field-drivers, whose duty it was to round up stray cattle, were, by an ordinance of 1871[2] made pound keepers as well over the cattle which they

1. Except in year 1875 when road commissioners were appointed. Town records - Vol. A.
2. Town records - Vol. A.

sequestered.

As a result of the continued growth of the town changes in the machinery became necessary. At first all town officers were filled by direct election, but as this was found to be a long tedious task they adopted the custom of allowing the selectmen to recommend a list of minor officials and those were elected as read.[1] Another change was the use of the Australian ballot[2] for state elections in 1889 which method with its individual stalls must have proved very successful, for in the next year (1890) the town voted to elect town officers by the Australian ballot. That this step, or some other like it, was coming was shown by the fact that for several years preceding this the town had found it necessary to use a check list at the door when admitting voters to elections.

Everett did not remain a town long enough to have experienced any great changes in township organization.[3] In 1889 a motion to petition the General Court to be made a city was lost. A committee was appointed to look into the matter and it recommended a vote by the Australian ballot. Those in favor of the city status won by eighty-five votes and the legislature was immediately petitioned in the matter. The City of Everett is proof that the petitioners were successful.

1. Town records - Vol. C (1886)
2. " " " C (1889)
3. "Town Government in Massachusetts" - Chap. V. -- Sly.

IV

City.

The City of Everett was incorporated in Chapter 355 of the Acts of 1892 and was organized as a city in 1893. The charter provided for a mayor and council type of organization together with a school committe for the control of schools.

The officers listed in the charter are as follows: - mayor, six aldermen, a city clerk, eighteen common council men, a city treasurer, a city collector, a city auditor, a city solicitor, a board of assessors (3), a board of overseers of the poor (3), a board of health, (3) a board of license commissioners, a street commissioner or a board of public works.[1] Many more have been provided for as conditions have made this desirable.

As time went on it was found that this charter was not a perfect thing and that many changes were necessary. In 1902 Section 5 which provided that the inauguration of the new city government should be at noon on the first Monday in January was changed so that the inauguration could be held in the evening at 8 P.M. thus affording the workers an opportunity to attend. In 1918 Section 7 was so changed that a vacancy in the Common Council or Aldermen

1. City Charter.

is now filled by the remaining members.[1] Some misunderstanding resulted from Section 48 and in 1896 it was changed to provide for a commission appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the aldermen to take charge of the erection and alteration of schoolhouses as well as to purchase land for the same. In 1930 it became necessary to change the date for the election and to make provision for holding it on the first Monday in November in every odd numbered year.[2] At the same time the following changes were made necessary - the term of the Common Council was increased to two years and the aldermen , four of whom had been elected previously in one year and three in another, were all to be elected in one year and to serve two years.[3] The schoolcommittee too suffered one change - the term was increased to four years.

Some changes have also been found necessary in connection with the offices of the city. In 1896 due to some difficulty over a tie vote it was deceded to change the number of aldermen to seven. The city clerk's term was changed from an annual one to a three year term in 1901 but was later made permanent.[4] The annual term of the city auditor was changed to a three year one, while in 1927 the city engineer was placed under civil service. In addition the following are now under civil service - inspectors of builings, wires, plumbing, and the assistant city clerk.

1,Acts of 1918 - Chap. 183
2.Acts of 1928 - Chap. 349
3.Acts of 1930 - Chap. 361
4.Acts of 1926 - Chap. 8

As is true of most of our cities the question of a change in the form of city government has been agitated several times in the newspapers but as no definite action has been taken it is to be assumed that the people of Everett are convinced that the mayor and council type of government best suits the needs of the city at present.

V.

Developments: Econmoic, Social, Military.

The problem of caring for the poor began while Everett was still a part of Malden. In 1686 one George Felch or Felt was found to be dependent but it was necessary for the General Court to pass upon the matter before Malden would consent to assume the burden of his support.[1] This help was given, as usual when no almshouses existed, in the form of board grudgingly paid to anyone willing to assume the care of these dependents. That even relatives were reluctant to do this is evidenced by the court decision ordering Mrs. Felt's grandchildren to contribute to her support.[2] Another method of caring for these poor people was by binding out children as indentured servants. There is at least one case of this on record.[3] Every effort was made to protect the town against the dumping of paupers[4] by a law passed in 1696.[5] Careful examination of the finances and morals of all new comers was made and the inhabitants were required to report to the authorites any new inmates of their homes or new tenants. It is obvious that not all new arrivals were allowed to remain in the town.

1. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 385
2. " " " " " "
3. " " " " " 402
4 " " " " " 692
5 " " " " " 402

But since the poor continued to increase the question of a workhouse was brought up. Finally in 1772 Malden voted to hire a workhouse for the poor of the town; and later to hire a part of the workhouse for an almshouse if needed. The workhouse was a place where the poor gathered daily to perform light tasks while the almshouse was a place where the poor dwelt. From 1773 to 1786 the workhouse proved sufficient. In 1780 the town acquired an almshouse which it used until 1822 when another building was acquired.

When Everett was set off from Malden, a Committee on Division was appointed to discuss the division of property, paupers, and debt. The paupers were probably divided between the two places for at the first town meeting $500. was appropriated for the poor. The method of paying the benefits directly to the person or to those caring for the destitute rather than supporting an almshouse seems to have been followed and is continued now. The sum necessary for the care of these unfortunates is steadily increasing until in 1931 it has reached approximately $500,000. One wonders if the management of the department is as good now as it was in 1895 when money was saved out of a

modest appropriation[1] or if the character of the inhabitants is weaker.

No slavery existed in Everett but some did exist in South Malden. It seems to have been almost entirely confined to the black race and the names of several have been preserved. Perhaps the best known in this section were Pomp and Samp, slaves on the farm of William Bucknam.[2] There is evidence to prove that this institution was not very popular and that it gradually died out.

Along with slavery went witchcraft in South Malden. The case of Elizabeth Paine[3] of Mystic Side, who was accused by Peter Tufts of Mystic Side and certain children of Salem Village of tormenting them, connects South Malden with this dark page of Massachusetts history.

The question of health might be considered as both a social and an economic change. Various records of epidemics are found. In 1674 the town suffered from a contagious disease, in 1735 a throat infection now known as diptheria appeared, and in 1738 appeared in the southern part of the town a sickness which made the following statement true - "1738 was long remembered in family traditions as a year of sorrow."[4] In 1778 small-pox was brought into the town by a Mrs. Rebecca Parker and several deaths were added to the town records,

1. Everett Republican 1/4/96
2. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 419
3. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 332
4. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 637

Perhaps the good health that Everett has enjoyed in modern times[1] is due to the care which has been exercised over the water supply and the disposal of waste. The first water supply in this part of the town came from wells and springs - the best known of which were the North Spring and the South Spring[2] - which were succeeded by water purchased after 1871 from Charlestown which controlled the Mystic Pond supply. This water supply was unsatisfactory both as to price and quality and Everett finally joined the Metropolitan system. While Everett was still a town it became evident that some disposal of sewage was necessary and the town began the construction of a sewerage system to empty into the Mystic River but later joined the Metropolitan system. In one respect the city has been negligent about health. It has not provided a good system of parks for the people. In 1890 there was not a public park in the city. In 1893 the first mayor stressed this point but little was done about it. In the Acts of 1902 we find that the Metropolitan Park Commission was given authority over certain parts of Everett for park purposes. The commission has made some slight developments along the principal highway to the north shore. In 1931 the city spent a large sum of money on one real recreation ground, Glendale Park. It has also established a few playgrounds for the children.

1. Report of Board of Health - 1931 - Amended death rate 10.9 - lower than state average
2. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 23

In the matter of transportation Everett has kept pace with her contemporaries. The first attention to the matter was probably in 1640 when the Penny Ferry was established[1] with a road leading to it. In 1796 a road was laid out which forms part of the Newburyport Turnpike today.[2] Another road leading to Chelsea and one to Wormwood Point appeared later. These four seem to be the only important roads during the early period. It was not possible to go to Boston by land without going all the way around through Medford until after the building of Malden Bridge in 1787. This bridge was operated for years as atoll bridge and even as late as 1840 it cost forty-seven cents to ride into Boston over the two toll bridges.[3] The next development came with the introduction of horse cars and for years the Middlesex Horse Railroad served the town. Electric cars supplanted this in 1892. Even this increased speed did not wholly satisfy the demand and in 1911 plans were begun which resulted in joining Everett to the elevated system which was then serving Boston.

In industry, too, Everett mirrors the changes so common in our cities. From a farming community[4] - with a few other industries such as brickmakers, tanners, cordwainers, millers - which changed little until 1870 it has developed into an industrial city where

1. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 85
2. G.A.Kyle "The Straight Road"
3. D.P.Bailey "Everett Souvenir" Page 15
4. F.B.Wallis "Reminiscences of South Malden" - 1835

are produced chemical products, oil products, coke, irom and steel products and paints. This is due largely to the commercial advantages which her situation affords. Everett is three miles from the heart of Boston and has five miles of water front along the southern and western borders. Ocean going steamers come up to the coke works from Canadian ports. The salt marshes which first attracted the attention of the Charlestown settlers now offer Everett an opportunity to expand. Here there is still plenty of unsettled land which is suitable for manufacturing purposes and which affords easy communication places by land and water. Everett is constantly on the alert to bring new business within her limits.

Two public spirited men have made it possible for Everett to have adequate library facilities. In 1892 Albert N. Parlin[1] offered the city a piece of land and five thousand dollars toward the building of a library in Everett Square which was to be known as the Frederick E. Parlin Memorial Library. The gift was accepted and the library now serves the central and southern part of the city. The needs of the northern part of the city were cared for by William Shute of Lynn who left ten thousand dollars toward the library in Glendale.

In one respect the section has not changed - it is still willing and able to support the government in time of war

1. In his will he provided for a home for orphan boys which is now nearing completion.

as well as in time of peace. During the controversy between Governor Belcher and the General Court the town stood for the Court,[1] it shared in the French and Indian wars, in 1765 it instructed its representatives in the General Court to oppose the Stamp Act by all peaceable means[2], it supported the boycott in 1770 on tea, it sent delegates to the first provincial congress at Salem, its men were at Lexington and Concord and at Bunker Hill.

During the Civil War as during the Revolution, Everett was a part of Malden. Therefore there are no complete separate records of the part played by the inhabitants of Mystic Side. It is known that thirty-seven of the citizens of South Malden enlisted at the outbreak of the war. In 1883 when a Grand Army Post was being organized, it was found that fifty or sixty old soldiers were at that time residents in the town. The post was named the James A. Perkins Post in honor of a gallant officer who lost his life during the war.

No local military organization exixted at the time of the Spanish-American War so Everett men joined military companies from other cities. After the war a company was organized which passed through various developments until it was absorbed by the national forces during the World War.

A poll of Everett men in the World War shows three thousand on the list. A comparison of these names with those of

1. D.P. Corey "History of Malden" Page 626
2. " " " " " " 723

of the participants in the Civil War indicates that Everett, while losing none of her sturdy patriotism, was becoming cosmopolitan. Two Everett men won the coveted United States honor - the Distinguished Service Cross, and three won the Croix de Guerre of France. The citizens who remained at home helped generously also. Liberal response was made to the first and second Liberty Loans for which no quota was set, while the third, fourth, and fifth were oversubscribed.

Thus along economic, social, and military lines Everett has kept pace with the other cities of the state. In one respect she has led many of them. Never, under the local option law, did the citizens permit the sale of alcoholic liquor in the city. Politically it has been generally a Republican city although with the changing character of the population it would be difficult to prophesy with any degree of accuracy its future political affiliations. Perhaps it is better so. The people may decide to vote for the best candidate rather than for a traditional party.

VI.

Personalities

Perhaps the first person to have gained widespread notice was Malden's first minister, Marmaduke Matthews. He gained notoriety because he was an offending clergyman who had essayed to exercise free thought and because he was connected with an offending church which had settled a pastor without the approbation of the magistrates and the elders of the neighboring churches.[1] The early churches, self-formed and independent, usualy settled pastors of their own choosing and at times even ordained them. Later it became the custom to ask the advice and presence of the elder churches at the gathering, and their assistance in the ordination and settlement of ministers. Gradually the General Court began to dominate the church and in 1636 the Court declared that no new churches were to be formed unless the churches in the jurisdiction were told and approved of it. It further ordered that no person a member of any unlawfully gathered church should be a freeman. Although the gathering of the Malden church seems to have been held without the approval of the neighboring churches, it was lawful by the act of 1646 which allowed the people to gather in a church body if their lives were not scandalous. Then Malden church proposed to ordain Marmaduke Matthews but the neighboring churches were cold to this proposal as they felt that the

1. D P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 130

Reverend Mr. Matthews, who had had trouble over his preaching in Hull, was not a safe man for Malden. The neighboring churches of Roxbury and Charlestown had agreed to hold a conference on the matter but neglected to do so and Malden Church ordained Mr. Matthews. Some critics pronounced his sermons to contain "unsafe and inconvenient expressions"[1] so he was called before the General Court to answer to the charges. After much deliberation the cpurt turned the matter over to the church at Malden with instructions that it call in the surrounding churches for help. Malden objected to the latter order, feeling that the business of their pasror was not the concern of the General Court or of the neighboring churches. In spite of this objection a council was called and Mr. Matthews was removed. Thus Malden lost in its first attempt to question the power of the state.

The next two men should be spoken of together because they came at the same time from the same English town of Maldon.- Joseph Hills and John Wayte were related by marriage, they settled in Malden, they served in the General Court, and both held the office of Speaker of the House of Deputies. Perhaps the greatest claim which Joseph Hills had to fame was his work on the compilation of the Laws of Massachusetts - the first printed code of enacted laws in New England. In 1665 after his marriage

1. D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 132

to his fourth wife Joseph Hills went to Newbury to live. John Wayte continued to live in Malden and took his father-in-laws' place as representative in the General Court. Both lost their eyesight in later life but not until each one had filled prominent positions in town affairs and had done much for the civil and religious welfare of the colony.

No name was better known in all the colony than that of Michael Wigglesworth, teacher of the church at Malden. He was called to Malden in 1656 shortly after the trouble over Mr. Matthews and found the parish much divided. Mr. Matthews' friends were not inclined to look with favor upon this new teacher and especially hated his orthodoxy. Those who were inclined to look with favor on him were dissatisfied with the poor condition of his health. He was not always able to preach and so turned his attentions to writing. In 1663 he published the most popular book in America before 1800. It was called "Day of Doom" and was a poetical description of the day when all should be judged for the last time. He omitted nothing that was terrible in the theology of the day, sometimes sacrificing poetic smoothness to theology. So realistic was this poem that it caused many a sinner to quake.

The following is a brief summary of the poem. - On a calm serene night the quiet was suddenly broken by the terror of Christ's arrival. The earth was shaken, the dead were raised, the living became as the dead. All were judged and the sheep were separated from the goats. In the pronouncing

of the sentences a little mercy was shown to the infants by giving them the " easiest room in Hell". All the while the saints sang praises of God.

The popularity of this poem was due to the fact that it was a complete utterance in an easily retained jingle of the beliefs and fears of Puritan New England.

Another popular production of his was "God's Controversy with New England". This was inspired by the failure of the Puritan cause in England, the imminence of political ruin to the colonists, a pest of canker worms, drought, and the prevalence of croup. This literary production was no more cheering to sinners than the "Day of Doom".

During all of this Mr. Wigglesworth's health did not improve so he began the study of medicine in order to cure himself. He became very skillful in the practice of this science and turned his attention to healing the bodies as well as the minds of his parishoners. During this time he may or may not have been the teacher of the church[1] - the records do not seem very clear on this point. By 1692 the records do show that the town began to pay a salary to Mr. Wigglesworth. This indicates perhaps that his health was improved and that the talk aroused by his second

1. D.P.Corey "the pastor's work is to attend to exhortation, and therein administer a word of wisdom; the teacher is to attend to doctrine, and therein to administer a word of knowledge." Page 199

marriage, which was to a young girl about one third of his age, was dying out. By 1695 he was the pastor as well as the teacher and so remained until his death in 1705.

More closely connected with the South Parish was Captain Isaac Smith who was for many years an influential member of the General Court. During the Revolutionary War he was the commander of an armed vessel. Although starting life as an inmate of the Boston almshouse, he became a highly respected citizen of Malden and at his death was the wealthiest resident of the town leaving to his heirs about $20,000.

There were other noted citizens who won fame during the Revolution. Captain Benjamin Blaney commanded the militia from Malden in the battle at Lexington and later served with Washington in New Jersey in 1776. Colonel John Popkin was in the battle at Bunker Hill and at Saratoga. On the water was Captain Jonathan Oakes who commanded a vessel before he was twenty years of age. During the war while in command of the "Hawke" he was able to make three important captures. Later he became a representative to the General Court. Another naval commander was Captain Daniel Waters. After several notable exploits he was captured by the British and held a prisoner for about a year.

Everett had a part in the history made by the "Constitution." Captain Samuel R. Knox received some of his training on that famous ship and used his knowledge in the war against Mexico.

Among those notable citizens who were in civil life but

working no less enthusiastically for others was Alonzo H. Evans, a native of New Hampshire, who settled in Everett. At the age of fifteen he was working in a factory. Feeling that this offered no future, he went into the produce business. He was active in the agitation for the separation of Everett from Malden, and his long experience in the state legislature gave him valuable training for the position as first mayor of the new city of Everett.

Valuable service was rendered by Dudley P. Bailey who wrote several historical scetches connected with the history of his city. He was a pioneer in the establishment of a public library for the people. Many of the by-laws were framed by him as well as some of the town regulations.

Among the later figures is that of Albert N.Parlin. Left an orphan at the age of ten he was brought up by his grandmother. He started to work in a retail cloak store as a sweeper and errand boy. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of the Magee Furnace Company where he made such progress that he soon had control of the business. In the course of his career he held such positions president and director of railroads and was at one time a bank director. His success did not cause him to forget his old friends for he made possible in Everett the Parlin Library and the splendid new home for orphan boys.

Conclusion

This survey of Everett shows that the present City of Everett presents a typical picture of the evolution of a New England city from the colonial period to the present. It has passed through the various phases of local development, has taken its part loyally in national affairs, and together with others of its kind, it is the foundation on which the country of tomorrow will be built.

The story is a story of the change from a quiet residential town with a few prominent figures to that of a thriving industrial city where competition is keen and where the individual is somewhat obscured. The growth since 1870 has been rapid as the table shows.

Date	Population	Valuation	Number of Dwelling Houses
1870	2,152	$1,736,376	414
1892	14,253	9,934,300	2,850
1931	48, 464	72, 150 400	6, 725

Not only has the population grown but it has changed materially in character. No figures seem to be available to show the racial origins of the people but the general conclusion is that the population has been changed by the

influx of many foreigners especially from Italy, and, to a smaller degree from Sweden. While this change has been rapid and the problem of assimilation difficult and still perplexing, yet it has kept the city from remaining too conservative and has forced it to think about present conditions.

Because it is an industrial city there does not seem to be the personal interest that comes from strong attachment to ancestral lands. The population is somewhat migratory and tends to shift as economic forces exert their pressure. This robs some of the deep abiding interest in the welfare of the city.

Yet with its rapid growth in industry and population, and in its change from a conservative residential city it is a counterpart of many of our modern small urban communities possessing an inherent stability supplied by the conservative element tempered with the daring to try something new and different supplied by its later comers.

1/. 1875 - Born in Italy 1 Born in Sweden and Norway 10
1915 - " " 1434 1023

CITY OF EVERETT.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

Appendix I

Grant in 1639

The 15th of the 2.mo. 1639

Wee Web Cowet & Squaw Sachem do sell unto the Inhabitants of the Towne of Charlestowne, all the land with in the lines granted them by the Court (excepting the farmes and the ground, on the West of the two great Ponds called misticke ponds, from the South side of mr Nowells lott, neere the uppr end of the Ponds, unto the little runnet that cometh from Capt Cookes mills which the Squaw reserveth to their use, for her life, for the Indians to plant and hunt upon, and the weare above the Ponds, they also reserve for the Indians to fish at whiles the Squaw liveth, and after the death of Squaw Sachem shee doth leave all her lands from mr Mayhues house to neere Salem to the present Governor, mr Jn.o Winthrop Senr, mr Increase nowell, mr Jno Wilson, mr Edward Gibons to dispose of, and all Indians to depart, and for sattisfaction from Charlestowne, wee acknowledge to have received in full sattisfaction twenty and one coates, ninten fathom of wampon, & three bushels of corne. In witnes whereof we have here unto sett or hands, the day and year above named.

the marke of Squa Sachem m

the marke of Webcowet m

Appendix I

Court in Law

The [illegible] of the [illegible] Inc.

[illegible] Lyons Bodies of well [illegible] the Innoculation of the Cows of Scarlatina, all the Lion [illegible] in the Liver [illegible] the Water Inoculating the Farmer and the [illegible], on the Cows of the Men Great Cows called Wintering Cows, Cows all Cows with [illegible] of Donnelly Lot, Water the Cost and of the Cows, [illegible] Little Women Cows [illegible] Cows [illegible] the Cows [illegible] to Water use, for the Life, for the Indians to Clear and Body Cows, and the Water Cows the Cows, Many Cows Farmers for the Indians to Give a Cows the Cows Lives, and Lives the Cows of Cows Water Cows Cows Body All the Cows Cows of Farmers Cows to water Cows to the Present Farmer, of the Cows Cows Cows of Indians Model, of the Alison, of Cows Cows to Lavoie of, the all Indians to Report, and the Antiseptics Cows Cleanliness, the Accomplice to Cows Existed in Cows Antiseptic Cows and the Cows, Alpha Cows of Water, a Cows Medicine of Water. In Alpha Without we Were Cows into Water of Water.

Subscribed in the
p^{r}senc^{e} of

Jno. Humphry

Robert Feake

This is to testify that the aforenamed parchase was made at the charges of the inhabitants of Charlestown, and to their use and for so much as lyeth within their limitts, we do accordingly resigne, and yeld up all our interest therein to the use of the said towne, according to the trust reposed in us.

10th m^{o}. 18th, 1639

Jno. Winthrop Gou^{v}n^{r}

Increase Nowell

Jno. Wilson

Entred and Recorded, 23th 8m^{o}. 1656

By Thomas Danforth, Recorder

Middlesex Co. Deeds, i. 190 (original volume)

D.P.Corey "History of Malden" Page 34

Appendix II

Southwest School District - Malden, Mass.

Organized - May 12th, 1842

Copied by Columbus Corey, 1878

To Stephen Stimpson of the free holders in the South West District

Greeting In the name of the C Commonwealth of Massachusetts you are requested to notify and warn all the inhabitants of the South West School District in the Town of Malden qualified to vote in town affairs to meet at Capt. Solomon Corey's house in said town on Thursday the twelvth Inst. at 2 o'clock P.M. then & there to act on the following articles

Vis

1st To choose a moderator to govern said meeting

2nd To choose a District Clerk

3rd To chose a Prudential Committee man

4th To determine what method they will take to call meetings in the future

5th To see what instructions they will give their Prudential Committee in regard to employing a male or female teacher

6th To see what method they will take to procure a School House and pass votes on the same

7th To see if they will purchase a piece of land to set schoolhouse on and pass any vote they may think proper

8th To see what sum of money they will raise for the above purposes

9th To hear the report of any committees and pass any vote on the same

And you are hereby directed to serve this warrant by notifying personally every inhabitant of said District qualified to vote in town affairs or by leaving at his place of abode a written or printed notification expressing the time, place, and purposes of said meetings seven days at least before the time appointed for said meeting.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon to the said meeting at the above time and place. And the clerk who shall then and there be chosen and sworn is directed to make a further return to us at our office.

Given under our hands and seals this fourth day of May A.D. Eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Uriah Chamberlin) Selectmen
) of
Leavitt Corbett) Malden

A true copy

William Johnson

Clerk

BIBLIOGRAPHY

SOURCES

Three documents relating to the meeting about the new town. These are letters which were written by some of the leading men of the town.

Records of the South Parish of Malden, 1737 - 1800

This material is contained in one large volume and is painstakingly written by hand. Most of the material is on the school problem. The volume was presented to the town in 1878 by Charles D. Adams

*Records of the Southwset School District

These records are all in one volume which has been written by hand. The pages are not numbered.

Records of the Town of Everett, 1870 - 1892

There are three volumes, A, B, and C, which contain the complete records of the town. Some of the pages are numbered but not all.

(Note: These sources, with the exception of the one starred, are in the possession of the city clerk in Everett. The other one is in the Parlin Library in Everett.

City Charter

Acts of the General Court on Everett

Census Reports for Massachusetts (1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1845, 1925)

BOOKS

Adams, C.F. Three Episodes of Massachusetts History

Published by Houghton, Mifflin, & Company, 1892

The three episodes are: I. The Founding of Massachusetts Bay, II, The Antinomian Controversy, III. A Study of Church and Town Government. Part III gives a detailed account of the part the church played in the history of town government in Quincy but it serves as a source of information for the part played by the parish in any New England town.

Akagi, R.H. The Town Proprietors of the New England Colonies Published by the Press of the University of Pennsylvania - 1924

This is a somewhat rambling account which could have been condensed without any detriment to the actual information.

Corey, D.P. History of Malden Published by the author in 1899

A complete and well documented account of the early days of Malden. It is a matter of regret that the book covers only the period from the settlement to 1785.

Hill, Helen M. Echoes from Mystic Side

Published by the Educational Publishing Company, 1890

A very brief and very elementary account of South Malden

Kyle, G.A. The Straight Road

Published by the Everett National Bank

A good short account of the history of the Newburyport Turnpike.

Sly, J.F. Town Government in Massachusetts

Harvard University Press, 1930

The author has given us a carefully organized and well documented account of the development of town government from the earliest towns up to the present day.

Smith, E.C. and P.M. A History of the Town of Middlefield, Mass.

Privately printed, 1924

The most interesting account of a Massachusetts town which is available. It is modern in its atmosphere yet is carefully written and shows tireless research.

Winsor, J. Memorial History of Boston - Vol. IV

Published by Osgood and Company, 1883

Volume IV is made up of a number of accounts dealing with the History of Boston. It is a ponderous work.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bi-Centennial Book of Malden

This was published in connection with the celebration and contains a brief sketch of the history of Malden as well as a copy of the program.

Bailey, D.F. Everett Souvenir

Published by the Everett Souvenir Company in connection with the establishment of Everett as a city. It is of

more value to the antiquarian than to the historian.

Collahan, E.T. History of Hadley

Smith College Studies in History

Deptment of History of Smith College, Oct. 1930 - Jan. 1931

This gives a well organized account of the town of Hadley and might well serve as a model for similar work.

Newspapers

Everett Free Press

Everett Republican

Appendix III

To Alonzo H. Evans of Everett, in the County of Middlesex, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Greeting

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby required to notify and warn the inhabit- of said Everett, qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet in the Vestry of the Congregational Meeting House in said Everett, on Monday, the twenty-first day of March, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles:

Art. I. To choose a Moderator.

Art. II. To choose all such town officers as towns are by law authorized and required to choose at their annual meetings.

Art. III. To see if the town of Everett will appoint a committee to confer with the town of Malden, respecting the division of the public property, debts, town paupers, and state and county taxes: and to adjust all matters between said towns of Malden and Everett.

Art. IV. To transact such other business as may legally come before them.

And you are hereby directed to serve this warrant, by publishing a copy thereof in some Newspaper, printed or published in the town of Malden, and by posting up copies thereof, all attested by you, in three public places in said Everett, seven days at least before the time of such meeting.

Hereof fail not and make due return of this warrant, with your doings thereon to me, at the time and place of meeting as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this ninth day of March, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

James G. Foster { Justice of the Peace within and for the County of Middlesex

A true copy - attest:

Alonzo H. Evans,

of Everett

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
1 1719 02575 1134